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Dawaiian Gazette

TEN - PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

REFORM MEETING.

Voters of the Third Ward at the Armory Enthusiasm.

A meeting of the Reform party was held Saturday evening at the Honolulu native population stand alienated and Rifles Armory. It was well attended, a large number of Portuguese being present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. J. A. M. Osario was chair-

man, and Mr. J. E. Brown secretary. The first speaker was Mr. W. A Kinney, who said substantially as follows: Yesterday a car driver in the city of Berlin, drove sixteen hours through a cold winter day, and when his labor was at last over, had earned fifty cents, out of which he had to clothe, feed and house himself, wife and family-to buy bread, shoes, hats, clothing, coal, etc., for a whole family! The same day a man was driving ten hours a day on a street car in Honolulu, in a climate as genial as its native inhabitants, and when his work was over he received two dollars. What makes the difference? Are we any keener and abler than the inhabitants of that city of Berlin, that great center of civilization, that we can give a car driver four times as much pay for one-third less work, or have we stumbled on this good luck and don't know it?

Let us see how this present condition of things come about. The first steady trade we really had came with the whaling fleet. As that fleet of vessels pasted up the Pacific to the whaling grounds and back again, they stopped in at Honolulu both ways and left enough in trade to keep us going. Men can remember the times when a hundred whalers could be seen at one time standing off and on between Diamond Head and Barber's Point. But the building up of California and other causes generally, put a stop to this, and year by year we saw that fleet gradually

lessening before our eyes and with it the trade that thus far had been the life of the town, until in the few years prior to the treaty, this was a dead country with a few struggling sugar plantations hanging by their eyelids, and things generally blue and hopeless. At this stage of affairs some men proposed that we go and ask the United States to let our sugar in free of duty in exchange for the free trade she might

establish with us, and I remember attending a meeting in the dining room of the Hawaiian Hotel called for that purpose. I remember a great many poo pooing the project as a hopeless one, but some men who had faith persevered and went boldly and knocked at the doors of Congress with their request. And what had they wherewith to urge their suit? No means, no influence, no power. They had however, a clean record of extreme

a kindness that would be withheld from the more powerful. To the great surprise of many both here and abroad, Congress, with many great and important matters on hand, stepped aside to pass that treaty-a matter which meant very little to that country, but which proved the life and salva-

friendliness to America to show, and

that weakness which sometimes provokes

tion of this. I need not tell you what followed, suf-fice to say the old things have passed away and all things have become new until now you have to hunt for the old

landmarks existing before the treaty. That treaty expired in 1883 and continued only from year to year while a fight was going on in Congress, over the conflicting measures, one being a notice to abrogate the treaty, prompted by those who had become jealous of our prosperity, and the other an extension of it for a further seven years, which fight lasted until October, 1887, when the extension came out successfully after a long tussle, and it is under the dispensation of that treaty we now are living, and the car

driver got his two dollars to-day. Meanwhile the Cabinet, which is responsible to the nation for its wellfare, feeling the extreme danger of letting things go until 1894, and then trusting to the chances of another contest in Congress, have asked the United States to enter into negotiations looking to a permanent reciprocity treaty which her administration has consented to consider, nothing to be done, however, until everything has been submitted to the respective legislative bodies of the two coun-

Matters now stand at that stage and the election next Wednesday will determine whether these negotiations shall continue quietly on under proper checks and restraint or whether they shall be cut off by the success of the Opposition and the United States informed that we intend to "appeal" to the powers for a joint guarantee. When the United States asks what has given rise to this "appeal" what answer can the Opposition give, other than that "we appeal to Germany, Italy, France, etc., by reason of our present distrust of you." We will not realize the ripe fruits of our folly in pursuing this course until it may be too late to mend. We thought we had hard times recently, when sugar went down to \$80 per ton, but if we had to pay \$50 out of that \$80 for duties, so that this country was called upon to raise sugar at \$30 per ton, we would have seen desperate hard times such as we never would have cared to see again. We have raised the Chinese, the Asi-

atic question—a question vital to us all, but the defeat of the treaty means the settlement of that issue in short order, once and for all in favor of the Asiatic. The doors will have to be thrown open to him at once and in unlimited numbers. The defeat of the treaty wipes out this, Portuguese colony of twelve thousand souls. They would have to scatter where they could. The foreign laboring classes in this country are doomed the day the

fare of this country and can be negotiated in time without compromising our autonomy or right of self-government, if we have the good sense to allow no such sentiments as those represented by the Opposition to get the mastery of the country. Such talk as the Opposition press and platform indulges in relative to our treaty relations simply strengthens the enemies of our treaty in the United States and alienates and disgusts our friends. Many natives -Some Excellent Speeches-Much do not attend our meetings. Why? Because two years of steady, unjust appeal to the passions of even a kindly people, must have its effect. A large part of the estranged from us to-night, talked, egged and nagged on by a few people who have been systematically acting as firebrands for that purpose these past two years. Upon this superstructure of bad feeling built up by two years' mischievous appeal by men like Bush and Wilcox stand the Opposition party to-night. Of Messrs. Widemann, Macfarlane, Muller and others it may truly be said, other men labored and ye are en-tered into their labors. The 30th of June has been made the great handle of passionate appeal by men who know as well as you and I do, that that event had to come sooner or later. It was one of those hard things which had to be done and which heretofore was done as kindly, as fairly as possible, and being said the soonest mended, for the welfare of all. Natives who were my schoolmates and whom I have been friendly with all my life now pass me as if I was a dog, because they have been assiduously taught that I am a traitor and an enemy to their race. We are not conscious of such feelings towards them. I know that Cabinet ministers were helping support the wives and families of those arrested for the riot of July 30th, when Bush was most violently assailing them. In the workshops and stores of this city both natives and foreigners are to be found hitherto on most kindly terms with each other. We are connected by a thousand and one ties which though partially severed now I do not believe can be wholly broken down, even by such appeals as are constantly being made to them. "If these foreigners trouble you natives again I'll handle a gun," is one of the unwritten

planks in the Opposition platform. (Here Mr. Crowley who was reporting at a table near by jumped up and said,

"That's a lie I never said it." Mr. Kinney resuming, "It is the truth and every man knows it." (Long continued and tumultuous applause). I have no feeling against the natives, but regret that many of them should feel as they do, but I don't propose to forget who have done their best to alienate the two races or who now countenance it for political purposes, when I deposit my

ballot next Wednesday. Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who wa my consent to become a candidate for shirk any obligation which I may owe to for railways or anything else. Ruthless this country of my adoption, I find myself standing before you to-night. I see by the papers since my return from San Francisco that there are two parties striving for the election of their candidates, the present Government or Reform party, and the "National Reform party." The word Reform seems to have found favor with every body in the Kingdom, otherwise it would not have been adopted by both parties. No honest man in this country can fail to admit that the present administration has so conducted the affairs of state since taking office, as to make the word Reform a choice word, significant of happy results. I do not wonder that some of my friends (whose names I am sorry to see arrayed against this peaceful, progressive, pros-

perous Government,) have sought to

win a victory under the banner of Re-

I am not here to say one word against

the character, standing or ability of any

who have rallied under or around the standard of the so-called National Reform party; they are well known to you Some of them are friends of mine and I do not want to doubt for one moment that they are just as desirous for the greatest good of the greatest number, as I can possibly be. But, gentlemen, the best of mankind make mistakes. believe those who err through motives of good, and sometimes those who err through unwillful ignorance, are entitled to charitable consideration. I cannot refrain, however, from expressing my surprise and dismay, that any man who considers himself a loyal subject and a true friend to the prosperity and independence of this country, can for one moment lend his influence to injure our credit which has been so far restored under the present administration; that we are now just entering upon an era of prosperity such as Hawaii has never before witnessed. Perfect? No! This Government is not perfect, as none of its predecessors were perfect, as none of its successors will be, down to the day of the millennium. But this Government has given this country a credit at home and abroad, which has made railroad building not only possible, but an accomplished fact. Our much lamented friend and statesman, the late Hon. S. G. Wilder, lies sleeping in the silent grave. That good man was one of the best friends Hawaii ever had, his whole soul was filled with a desire to open up and develop this country, and thus bless thousands of poor people. He sought for capital at home, in America, England, France and Germany; passing to and fro, spending thousands of hardearned dollars, only to fail in the end and die a disappointed man, and all because confidence was wanting in the stability of this country. After the Reform government came into powerit was at once, but not so. The financiers of London told us that it would take two I am not in favor of giving up or com- Any radical change in the administra- ity on this island.

promising our independence, but I do be-lieve a rational permanent reciprocity treaty is absolutely necessary to the wellaster to every public enterprise in the country. It will prove worse than "snapping horses in the stream." If a change is made even though you could and should get better and abler men in office, the credit of the kingdom would suffer abroad because of the change, which signifies instability. I doubt if all our would-be politicians understand this vital question as they ought. So I beg of you not to pull down what you may not be able to rebuild. I think I feel as keen an interest in the welfare of this country, (where I have lived for twenty-five years, where I have made and invested every dollar I have, where my home is, where my wife and children were born and where I hope to live and die) as any other man native or foreign. I am as desirous of seeing the independence of this kingdom maintained under good government as His Majesty the King or any Hawaiian born subject, and therefore I stand firm for the present Government whom I believe to be true and loyal. I have the honor to be an American, one of the "little people" sneeringly spoken of a few days since by one of the National Reform party, I am not ashamed to be num-bered among the American people who cast in their lot with the Hawaiian nation in good faith, and who represent \$25,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 of capital invested in this country. I am not ashamed to be associated in business with the Oahu Railway & Land Co., whose contractor paid the native Hawaiians and Portuguese \$1.25 per day to the same men who received only 8714 cents per day from the London & Hawaiian Tramways Company, and finally I am not ashamed to have been born in a country which is able and will protect the interests of her people wherever they may be represented on the face of this earth; a nation whose goodwill, friendship and benificence has made Hawaii a thriving and prosperous nation, and will never invade her territory, or threaten her independence unless forced to do so by the recurrence of such scenes as disgraced our fair country on the 30th day of July, 1889. I am authorized by the O. R. & L. Co. to say that of the newly acquired property from the Hon. James Campbell, several thousand acres will be set apart for the the express purpose of settling thereon native Hawaiians and Portuguese now in the country, and for colonizing a desirable class of people whom we hope to bring to our shores. Any man in this country, no matter how poor, if he is willing to work can get a homestead lot for 5 years for \$1.00, and if he complies with the conditions for improving the land he can secure an extension of his lease for a term of 20, 30 or more years on easy terms. Kahuku is a most desirable site for such settlement. expect to reach it by extending the railroad and thus place every settler within easy and inexpensive communication with Honolulu. This we hope to accomplish within the next two years, but this received, said :- Fellow citizens: It was effort to turn everything upside down, as with considerable reluctance that I gave | proposed by the Wilcox party makes me feel very apprehensive. To show to the Noble. Neither taste or inclination world that we cannot maintain as good would ever lead me into politics. Sev- and stable government as the present. eral of my friends presented the subject | means that we cannot be trusted with in the light of duty. Not wishing to money, and we shall not get one dollar

> Loud Applause. Rousing speeches were also made by His Ex. L. A. Thurston, Hon. W. O. Smith and Mr. M. A. Gonsalves the third ward candidate.

destruction of the present government

can result in nothing but loss and bitter

disappointment to both King and people.

The meeting was an orderly one hroughout.

Honokaa Items. The Lodge of K. of P. installed the following officers on Saturday evening, January 25: P. C., R. M. Overend; C. C., H. T. Broderick; V. C., P. C. A. de La Nux; P., J. Ireland; K. of R. and S., T. M. V. Hart; M. A., H. S. Rickard; M. E., Doctor C. B. Greenfield; M. F., R. T. Rickard. The installation was performed by E. W. Estep, P. C. Brief remarks were made by Mr. Estep and Mr. T. O'brien of Mystic Lodge, No. 2, Hon-

olulu, congratulating the retiring officers. Mr. H. S. Overend, brother of R. M. Overend, who has been in Honolulu for several months, returned by the steamer Iwalani. Mr. J. Marsden and Mr. R. A. Lyman arrived by the same steamer looking as fresh as though they had been

to New York. Paauhau mill is grinding and making twenty-five tons of sugar daily. The Honokaa mill will start work in about two weeks.

Considerable damage was done to the new landing at Paauhau on Friday night and on Saturday on account of the high seas. On January 19th 4.41-100 inches of rain

fell in about six hours and on the night of the 24th we had a rainfall of 3.25-100 inches. It is said that Mr. W. H. Purvis is in Kona speaking in favor of the Independent ticket for Nobles of Hawaii.

Mr. J. K. Miller will start for Hilo on Tuesday next, January 28th, on an electioneering tour for the Independent Look out for the race soon to take place

Honokaa, Jan. 27, 1890. U. M. New Plantations.

between Kukaian and Honokaa.

Two important meetings were held on Saturday. The Kahuka Plantation Co. accepted a charter of incorporation, and elected the following officers: President, Alexander Young; Vice-President, John A. Commins; Secretary, W. W. Hall, Treasurer, James B. Castle; Auditor, W. F. Allen. The Ewa Plantation Co., hoped that confidence would be restored | Limited, also accepted a charter of incorporation, and elected officers as follows: President, C. M. Cooke; Vice-President, years of able administration to restore James B. Castle; Secretary, E. D. Tenconfidence, and so it has proved. Now shall we destroy in a few days all we have gained in the last three years?